Business Notices.

CIRCULAR NO. 1.

OFFICE OF THE DURYRE & FORST'H MANUF'G CO., }

"THE DURYRE & FORST'H MANUFACTURING COMPANY

"THE DURYRE & FORST'H MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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A statement, purporting to be an editorial notice, is a

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It proved itself accurate with "the standard of weights in every particular." A material fact is omitted in "The Fennsylvanian's article, viz: a 6,000 be. "Dormant Scale of ours was also tested and proved accurate in every particular, and was awarded a silver medal, with special commendation by the Committee." The Company are manufacturing and furnishing, upon order, the best quality of Scales, such as Railroad, Warshouse, and Store Scales; also, a superior article of First and Burgetland Store Scales; also, a superior article of First and Burgetland Fromy Sayrs, Warshouse Trucks, Manifest Presses, &c. Frompt attention given to all orders.

Respectfully,
N. B.—Our Agonts in New York are Meers, Durker, Hough & Co., Nos. 13 Whitehell and 1 Stone-st.

How the R. R. R. Remedies restore Consumptives to Health, stor the rayages of dicay, heal, Ulcress is the Lungs and Throat, cure Astrona, Broad, including the Lungs and Throat, cure Astrona, Broadints, Ornosic Coughs and all, diseases and complaints or the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

Person who have been troubled with chronic sore throats, the berdes in the lungs, brought is or glandular effections, ore informed that the R. R. Hemedies will cure them of those terrible complaints speedily and effectually. Let the Ready Relief be applied externally on the chest and around the throat—this will effect an important and wouderfully beacheds result. It will effect an important and wouderfully beacheds result. It will effect an important and wouderfully beacheds result. It will effect an important and wouderfully beacheds result. In will effect an important and wouderfully beacheds result. In will effect an important and woulderfully beacheds result. In will effect an important and woulderfully beacheds result. In will effect an important and woulderfully beacheds result. In will effect an important and woulderfully beacheds result. In will effect an important and woulderfully beacheds result. In will effect an important and woulderfully beacheds result. In will effect an important and woulderfully beacheds result. In will effect an important and woulderfully beacheds result. In the same application of Radmay's Readledors of the same application of Radmay's Regulators in those cases keep the system regular, and equalize the circulation of the blood.

Redway's Regulators in those cases keep the system regular, and equalize the circulation of the blood.

Radmay's Regulators are the most effectual purgative, exhautle and aperient modelcines now in use. They powers rest advantages over the common pills. No one who has ever taken a dose of Radway's Regulators will think of going back to the common drast pills, aste, centured oil, and other purgative medicines.

Cines.
R. R. R. Office, No. 162 Fulton st., up-stairs, opposite
Paul's Church, New-York.
RADWAY & 6

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—We beg to inform Southern and Western Merchants that our stock of Springs and Susman CLOTHING just manufactured, contains the largest wariety of choice styles for men's woar ever got up to the house, ranging from the low-prized up to the finest articles in the trade, all got up in our usual superior style.

Nos. 258, 259, and 250 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.-The best

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES .- A choice assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's INDIA RUBBER BOOTS and SHORS—a light and beautiful article, manufactured expressly for the City trade—just received and for sale by the case or single pair, by D. Hoddadax, New-York India Rubber Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau st.

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WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS, - BATCHELOR'S

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE .-THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE in the WORLD is not now made and sold by Silas C. Herring, or his assents, but is manufactured and sold by the Patentees, with WHIDER'S PATERT BURGLAR and FOWDER PROOF LOCK, at the ware-house, No. 122 Waterst., near Wall, N. Y. B. G. WILDER & Co., Patentees.

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with Courts, Witnesses, Juries, &c; Extemporanceus Spaaking
daily; Professional Business taught. Next Term commences
8th of May under improved auspices. The Hon, Hisky Boorn,
an eminent lawyer, has accepted a Professorship. J. W. FowLER, eq., Oratorical Professor. TESTIMONIALS.—"Mr. Fowler
is the meat accomplished orator north of Mason & Dixson's
the meat accomplished orator north of Mason & Dixson's
praking of his pupils are truly wonderful,"—Boston Journal,
Suprevenents in the system. Degrees of Bachelor of Laws
conferred. Send for catalogues to

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THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Single Rooms, 50c., 75c. and \$1 per day. Parlow, with Bedrooms, \$1 50 to \$5 per day. Meals extra and as observe.
This new and large Hotel invites the attention of travelers.
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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGhas-Proof Sars, with Hail's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1351, and Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-754. Situas C. Herring & Co., Nos. 125, 137 and 139 Waterst., New-York.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA affords one of the mildest and most plessant aperients, especially to persons who, from sedentary life or other causes, are under the frequent necessity of having recourse to laxatives. To persons of a bilious or a gonty habit it may be recommended with peruliar propriety. Many of the complaints of children in early minarcy, and even at more advanced periods, are attended with accidity; and in such cases the Calcined Magnesia has a great advantage over other absorbents, viz: that it both neutralizes the acid in the alimentary canal, and acts as an efficacions yet gentle purgative. This preparation is free from unphasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

fagnesis.

Four first premium Silver Medals, and a New-York World's late Medal awarded. Fair Medal awarded.

For sale by the Druggists generally, and by the manufacturer,
Thos. J. Husnand, Philadelphia.

Clothe well the feet, then fearless face the storm; Cold has few perils if the feet be warm.

Ladies, if you wish Cloth Button Boors, with tearm linings, Gaiter and other BOOTS, with good thick soles: Indis Rubber BOOTS and SHOES of all kinds with Roys' Missee' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES of all the various styles, call at J. B. MILLER & Co.'s, No. 134 Camilest.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- The functional derange ments incident to femules are entirely prevented by a resort these Fills, at the periods when they usually occur. They he a most happy effect on all complaints peculiar to the sex.

THE METROPOLITAN THE METROPOLITAN
FIRE ISSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 Broadway,
C ber of Pine-st.
-ash Capital, \$200,000.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

THE PRICE OF POULTRY,-We find accounts of sales upon Messrs. Miller, Haring & Co.'s books this week that exceed anything that we have ever reported or heard reported in this city for wholesale prices. Their sales are by the tun to city retailers, who must have a profit on these very high rates, to wit: Turkies, 22c. per ib; common fewls, 17c.; geese, 11c.; quails, \$2 a dosen; grouse, 81c. a pair. The latter seem to be cheaper than any other feathered animals. Some of them are not very fat. If not Winter-killed. they were killed in a very hard Winter, and the slaughter has been unprecedentedly enormous. It would be a curious fact to know how many tans of grouse have been brought into the city this Winter. The slaughter of venison has been very great. It is now selling for Sc. per lb. by the carcass. The American Express Company have brought an immense We think we saw 100 whole there in one cargo in their storeroom last week. If a haw comes on, it will sell decidedly cheap. There is a law against selling venison and other game at this season of the year.

The steamship Persia grounded in Gedney's Chan nel as she was crossing the Bar yesterday afternoon, but was got off without damage and proceeded on her

New-Pork Datty Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We council undertake to return rejected Comm

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 10,-Mr. Douglas, at his own reques was taken off the Councittee on Foreign Allairs. Ten thousand copies of the Map of Central America mad by the officers of the United States Coast Survey wer ordered to be printed. After some discussion on Central American affairs, and a call for the journal of the Naval Retiring Board, the Senate allowmed.

House, Feb. 50.—Bills were reported to promote

the efficiency of the Navy; to prohibit Slavery north of 267 30'. The latter bill caused quite a flurry, but before any considerable debate it was put aside, and the resolution calling for power to acid for persons and papers in Karsas came up. A motion to lay it on the table failed by three majority, and by the same respority it was edopted. A motion to reconsider was then carried by nine majority, and the resolution was referred back for the Committee to report the reason for asking the power, and to consider a proposition to take Joseph H. Bradley or Sidney S. Baxter of Washington as the Commissioner. The election of Chaplain was indefinitely postponed. Adjourned.

No improvement in favor of consumers, either in price or quality, was visible yesterday at the Catttle market. There were less than 1,400 head in market, and less than one fourth of that number were passable beef-the others would not be offered, or if offered, could not be sold for beef in any other city on this continent. The prices of such as were fit to put upon the stalls of butchers who have any pride to sell good meat, were equal to 11, 114 and 12 cents a pound for the meat. We shall have meat cheaper than that whenever the snow embargo is raised so as to allow free transportation upon railroads. The high price is not on account of scarcity of bullocks in the country. Western feeding lots are well stocked and corn pleuty.

Yesterday Judge Capron consented to suspend judgment in the case of William Mathews, one of the indicted gamblers-he being for the last year engaged in farming on Long Island. Herne, Beers, Edgar, Wells,, and two others, failed to appear, and their recognizances were forfeited. In the case of the brothers Norris, final decision was postponed until to-day, in order to give them an opportunity to show, by proper affidavits, that they had quit gambling before the complaints had been made against them.

The steamship Alabama put into Halifax yesterday morning. She has neither seen nor heard any thing of the missing steamer Pacific. The Alabama was to leave last evening on her return to New-York. The United States propeller Arabia was still at Halifax.

Another case of abortion is reported in our local columns this merning.

We had heard nothing from the steamship At. lantic when our paper went to press this morning.

THE PEACE IN EUROPE.

The geographical position of Germany, separating the Western Alliance, and above all, France from the Eastern foe, suggested mediation-absolute neutrality, at least for Austria, being out of the question. But this position made the position of Germany, and, above all, that of her two principal powers, Austria and Prussia, extremely difficult, nay, dangerous. Both these powers, however, extricated themselves quite skillfully, each acting in a different way and pursuing a different policy. In judging of their course it should be borne in mind that self-preservation is the first duty of every Government, whatever may be its nature and character. The greater the foreign complications surrounding it, the more is it bound to profit thereby, without regard to neighbors or former allies. Such was the situation of Austria, and the Viennese Cabinet maneuvered accordingly with skill and shrewdness. Though on the one hand it was dangerous to be thus placed between two mighty belligerents, on the other the central situation of Austria facilitated her policy. Both the fighters were obliged to seek for her support. Russia at the outside claimed of her absolute neutrality-an impossibility. The Allies expected Austria to join their side, but her finances would not allow her to try such a dangerous experiment, had she been so disposed. The advantages of being on the winning side were not clear, so she maintained to the last a judicious neutrality, holding herself in reserve as a possible enemy to be feared by each party to the

The risks to the crown of Austria were great in case she had taken sides. His Empire contains many smouldering sparks and combustible elements under the ashes of nationalities-the Magvar and the Lombard both bending toward the West, while the Slavens, kin and coreligionists of Russia, could easily have been stirred up by a Panslavistic propaganda. The House of Austria had, therefore, to maintain its power in the interior, and to preserve its frontiers; while on the other hand, any weakening of her mighty neighbors must always be a godsend to Austria. From these dangers Francis Joseph has come out unharmed.

Russia as a benefactor in the Magyar insurrection, and still more in her rise and absorbing tendencies, has weighed heavily on Austria. At the beginning of the Turkish quarrel the latter power at once showed its dissatisfaction, nav its hostility to the course pursued by Nicholas, and thus encouraged the action of England and France. To etrengthen Russia on the Danube and the Black Sea, or to lend a hand to the destruction of Turkey, was to endanger the existence of Austria. Thus it was for the utmost interests of her self-preservation to check Russia, at least for a time; to prevent her from extending her frontier, and from increasing even her moral influence over the Slavic and Christian populations under the Moslem sway. To reach this aim without herself coming to blows was a master stroke of self-preservative policy. In both, Austria has succeeded. Francis Joseph has become successively an object of coaxing and menace to either side-to Nicholas and to Louis Bonaparte; the English politicians, and the English press, vibrating betwixt wheedling and bullying tactics. Austria, however, persevered in her course. She was glad to see Russia weakened, but did not desire her destruction, as that would have laid Austria herself open to attack from France and the West. Becoming a center of attraction, she held the balance of power, but by no means in the character of a neutral. Notwithstanding the senseless abuse of the English press, ever liable to mislead the public judgment, a dispassionate observer must clearly perceive the eminent services rendered by

as the latter had resolved to prosecute the war. Austria became a thorn in the side of Russia-impeding her military and strategical operations along most of her western and southern frontiers. But for the influence of Austria, Prussia and the other German Powers might, in the course of events, have node some more decided demonstratration, favorable to Russia. The cold, and at run considerably in debt, wasting millions of times hostile, manifestations of the Vienna Cabinet. and the concentration of troops, first in Bohemia and subsequently in Gallicia, compelled Russia to reserve in costly inactivity, some hundreds of thousands of her picked troops, which otherwise she might have hunched upon Turkey and the Allies, and have made the attempt by crossing the Denube to overrun Bulgaria, and by passing the Balkans to appear before Constantinople. When Silistria was attacked, neither Omer Pasha nor the Allies-numbering searcely sixty thousand men, and decimated by frightful diseases-could move to the rescue. An English cavalry brigade. sent to reconneiter in the pestilential plains of the Dobrodja, lost in a short time a third of its number: and a French infantry brigade, on the same errand, was utterly destroyed by the climate. Whatever might have been the incontestible gallaptry and devotion of the defenders of Silistria, the fortress would have been taken either by storm, or forced to surrender after one or two more attacks by an army of 80,000 men. At this emergency Austria decided to occupy the Principalities, thus cutting off the communications of the Russian army, and menacing it in the rear Pashkiewitch accordingly was obliged to desist at once, and a disgraceful retreat took place. The occupation of the Principalities secured Turkey frem any other attack by Russia, and enabled the Allies to make a descent upon the Crimea. This wholly unexpected blow took Nicholas and his Generals unawares, as Sevastopol was not delended by sufficient land forces. The result of the gigantic conflict under its fortifications is known. Russia thus was wounded in a sensitive part, for on no other spot of her entensive frontiers would she have had such odds against her. The loss there of her fleet, of her numerous and varied war materiel, bears equally on her pride and prestige. This all is due to the occupation of the Principalities and to the hostile attitude of Austria. And now Francis Joseph has presented to Alexander a pacine ultimatum, with a polite bow, it is true, yet at the bayonet's point, and thus forces him to accept terms humiliating to the pride of Czar

By keeping the war at bay, Austria has been enabled to recuperate her strength and consolidate her weight with European courts; has acquired a partial influence over German liberals hostile to Russia, by presenting herself as defender of the German interests on the Danube; and has escaped demestic insurrection, and preserved intact her army and military stores while others have exbausted both. Maintaining thus the blessings of peace, she has commenced to wake her sunken finances to life and order, and enjoys a hope of completely renovating them. Her Government, too, has carried out some radical reforms for the good of the peasantry, and accordingly this side of undetermined, distant revolution, Francis Joseph again represents one of the strongest powers in

Prussia is averse through principle and economy to any unnecessary conflagration, and of course her Government saw with pain and regret that the original demonstration of Russia foreboded a war. The Cabinet of Berlin felt too well that its no ition would be delicate and difficult to maintain free of entanglement. The family ties of the royal house, the sympathies of the aristocracy, and of the immense majority of the army-officers of all grades, were on the Russian side. The liberal part of the nation, the Provinces on the Rhine, and a portion of Silesia, bated Russia for having so long backed absolutism. Prussin had to maintain and preserve her leading position in Germany, where the ancient struggle between Berlin and Vienna-hushed for a time through fear of impending revolution, a common emergency-was again newed through the events of 1848 '49, and by their mediate consequences. Prussia too, had to be cautious not to expose her Provinces on the Rhine to be eventually overrun by France, and besides, not to show too much partiality to Russia while rendering to her imperial kindred, diplomatically and materially, as many good neighborly services as were decently and safely practicable. When it came to blows and Austria assumed a hostile attitude. Nicholas asked only a strict neutrality. Prussia then had to manage her German political affinities and position, in whose name Austria had succeeded in obtaining the promise of a convention from her, and from Germany a guarantee of support in case of being attacked by Russia. In Berlin this was conceded rather reluctantly; and they were not at all sure in Vienna, in case of Austria attacking Nicholas, that Frederick William would not actively stand by his brother-ir-law. Before any French army-even if not impeded by Germany-could have reached the Elbe or the Enz, the united armies of Russia and Prussia could have stood before Vienna. Thus Prussia cooled the martial ardor of Francis Joseph. if in reality he had any, and at least preserved her possessions as well as Germany from becoming the battle-field of Europe. The Cabinet of Berlin managed also to maintain in Germany its influence over the majority of the Courts, and Austrian propositions in the Diet were always unsuccessful. The Cabinet, moreover, did not wish to enter into any close alliance with Russia, or make any demonstration beyond an earnest disapproval of the origin of the quarrel. It resisted, too, the invitation of Austria, France, and England, to accede to their conventions and treaties. Prussian diplomacy, accordingly, was excluded from the former conferences; and the exclusion will, it is said, be enforced in the conference to come.

This bit of spite the Prussian Government appears to bear most philosophically, being convinced after all, and with reason, that no final settlement of European affairs can be accomplished without its participation. So, at the close of the drama the is not in any way injured, nor is her political station lowered through her cautious policy. The English Press and Parliament vituperate the Prussian nation, Government and Sovereign; Louis Napoleon has, however, continually showed polite deference to his crowned colleague. With the exception of some few million dollars spent in preparations for any warline emergency, Prussia has ed the war to increase her domestic prosperity. This took place principally in the Eastern Provinces, through which pass the colossal exports of Russia to Prussian ports. These advantages have contributed mightily to popularize the policy of the Government. If peace is to be concluded, the Prussian nation, unhurt by the war, comes out a Francis Joseph to the Western Powers. So soon | winner, and the Royal (anily and Government

have preserved for the future the friendly disposition of Russia's Czar and people, who still remain powerful, and in case of need, efficient neighbors.

Little Serdinia was, however, forced to become heroic and have a hand in the conflict. She has lost some men in the Crimes, more threigh disease than by Russian miss les, and has money. Though she has not gained laurels, her King and Ministers have been condescendingly patted on the shoulder by France and England, and Austria, moreover, does not seem at all cross about it. Sardinis likewise carries off three or four old brass guns as spoils of Sevastopol, in whose storming she did not participate; and finally she has the honor to have assigned to her the smallest corner at the Peace Conferences in Paris.

TEACHING OR PREACHING ? It is announced, we see, that on the 20th of March next a meeting is to be held at Albany of the A. B. C. F. M., that is to say, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at which a question of unusual interest and importance is to be discussed. It appears that a difference of opinion has arisen among the missionaries employed by the Board as to the most effectual method of carrying on their operations for the conversion of the heathen. One set of these missionary laborers hold that preaching and oral instructions constitute the great means to be relied upon for bringing the numerous nations of heathers into the Christian feld, and of course in their view missionaries should mainly be selected and educated with a view to that method of operation. Another set or school of the missionaries maintains that teaching, the establishment of schools and the diffusion of printed books will prove the most effectual agency for operating upon the heathen mind; and this is the great question to be discussed at the Albany meeting with a view to the future policy and practical operations of the Board. This question of preaching and teaching which

thus divides the missionaries abroad has not been without a powerful effect upon our churches and ecclesiastical organizations at home. The original colonial founders of our American churches all agreed in making learning the corner-stone of the ecclesiastical organizations which they labored to build up. Hence they were led to look to schools as a great means of upholding and diffusing religious knowledge. The preamble of the early colonial law of Massachusetts, which required every township to maintain a school for reading and writing, and every town of a hundred householders a grammar school with a teacher qualified "to fit youths for the university," alleged as a reason for the enactment of this law-the germ, by the way, of our whole American Common School system-that it is "one chief project of "that old deluder Sathan to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in these "latter times by persuading men from the use of torgues, so that at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded with false glosses of saint-seeming deceivers."

The first man in America to start a contrary doctrine, and to extel oral instructions in religion coming direct from a man's mind, (if not indeed direct from Heaven, as has been by some supposed.) was the famous Samuel Groton, one of the fathers of Rhode Island, a sort of prototype of our modern transcendentalists, who received so much harsh usage, and such an ill character too, from his Massachusetts cotemporaries. The same idea was taken up by George Fox and the Quakers. It was revived by the "New-Lights" of the time of Whitfield. It had much accentarce with the early Methodists, and it formed the groundwork of all the operations of the great American Revivalist school by which many of our existing ecclesiastical organizations have been

built up, and all of them so essentially modified. At one time camp meetings, and protracted meetings, and preaching adapted to such occasions and addressed less to the understanding than to the emotions, seemed in danger of superseding all other religious methods. But within the last twenty and that, too, strongest perhaps in those sects which hitherto had appeared to esteem learning the least-s reaction toward education, literature and books, as powerful instruments of religious culture. The question, therefore, to be discussed at Albany does not relate simply to the heathen ard the best means of converting them. It interests us also here at home, where perhaps there is as much missionary ground open to occupation as

With respect to the two rival methods of religions inculcation and edification, it does not strike us that there is any necessary conflict between the method of oral teaching and that by missionary schools and books. Nor can we see why they should not both go on together, one or the other taking precedence according as the special gifts of the missionaries, or as the circumstances of those among whom they labor, may seem to dictate in each particular case. If, however, it is necessary to decide the question peremptorily between teaching by word of mouth and teaching through the medium of print, it appears to us that the experience of the last half century furnishes a lesson not without a pretty strong bearing on the case. Formerly books, and even periodicals, were only for the select few. Now they are for everybodyand the development in this direction goes on every day with increased energy. Not only is the periodical press taking upon itself many of the functions in the enforcement of rights and the preservation of order hitherto exclusively performed by the magistrate and the courts of law-it is fast entrenchine also on the pulpit, and that, too, not merely as the guardian of morals, but as a teacher of dogmatic theology. Already we have a large, influential, able and widely circulated class of journals, known as "religious newspapers"-some of them with one or two pages, or perhaps an entire separate folio devoted to secular affairs-which newspapers, it may be suspected, are not only fast superseding the Whole Duty of Man and Practical Piety as Sunday reading in pious families, but, it is to be feared, occasionally serve to tender consciences as a makeshift, at least on stormy Sundays, instead of a regular attendance at church.

It is true that the periodical journal is as yet mainly a Western institution. But the tract circulates all the world over. Among the heathen of the East are many great nations of readers. All accounts lead us to believe that the capacity to read is much more universal among the Japanese than it is among the white population of our Southeru States. A taste for books and even for periodicals is very widely diffused among the Chinese. At the same time, spart from all other obstacles in the way, the very structure and the exceedingly limited vocabulary of the Chinese anguage must reader it next to impossible,

we should suppose, to employ oral instruction as a means of converting the three or four hundred millions of that nation. The Buddhists, who first visited China some ten centuries ago, with far less apparently of external means of success than our Christian missionaries can command, but who have succeeded in obtaining for their creed much the same position in China which Christianity holds among us, seem to have relied principally for encess on the diffusion of Buddhist tracts, of which there are vast numbers in the Chinese language. Even here in the West it may well be doubted whether the invention of the Cherokee alphabet and its application to use did not do at least as much toward the civilization and Christianization of the Cherekees as the preaching of all the missionaties among them.

The inauguration of that very bad bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson, by Clark Mills, took place at New-Orleans, with a copious and magnificent ceremonial, on the 9th of February. We find no compliments written out in favor of the artist, so we shall let the matter rest artistically. In The Picayane's account, covering nearly five columns, is the following manly paragraph, which should wet the patriotic eye while it crimsons the

There were also the Colored Veterans, with their inimitable crummer, honored and honoring the occa-sion by their presence."

Can these be of the same stuff as the colored

veterans legally called "one remove above the brute," on the Pandelly trial, and all New-Orleans approving of the classification? Patriots, heroes, veterans, honored and honoring the occasion, and yet colored! Put this against the slave trial now at Cincinnati; against the slave market of New-Orleans; against the whole theory and practice of the South on Slavery, and eke out its logic if you can.

FROM WASHINGTON.

KANSAS IN CONGRESS - WAYS AND MEANS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1856. Kansas engrossed the attention and interest of both wings of the Capitol to day. In the Senate Mr. Wilson animadverted in a most stirring and effective speech on the whole course of policy which had been pursued toward the Free-State settlers and emigrants, and denounced with powerful invective the vacillating, false and disgraceful course of Gov. Shannon throughout all the difficulties. In reviewing the official and private character of this personage he disclosed facts which would have produced a marked impression on any other tribunal than one already predetermined to sustain Shannon in spite of evidence and in the face of the most overwhelming marks of popular disapprobatien. Still the force of the proof adduced, and the carnest manner in which it was criticized, seemed to stagger for a moment even those who, making Shanton's cause their own, were unwilling to abate convictions based upon sectional prejudices.

As a corrollary to this discussion, the Senate immediately afterward went into Executive Session, and there the struggle was renewed, through the nomination of Wilson Shannon as Governor of Kansas. But it was a foregone conclusion. Testimony and established disqualification for this deliente trust went for nothing. The party bugle was sounded, and he was carried through upon a division, which left the friends of Freedom in a minority. But the record survives, and the names of the men who refused their sanction, stand now and will stand hereafter, as a condemnation, which no superiority of numbers can ob-

In the Heuse the Committee on Elections reported a resolution asking authority to send for persons and papers in the contested seat of the Delegate from Kansas. This simple and ordinary proceeding at once called out all the bitter feeling of the Democracy, and speech followed speech from that side, each in turn deprecating this concession, without which it is impossible to reach any safe or just conclusion. Messrs. Phelps, Stephens and others exerted all their force to defeat the propo sition, but they were met at every point and answered with complete success by Messrs. Campbell, Washburne and Hickman on the Anti-Nebraska side. The last particularly distinguished himself, and achieved a successful debut. Mr. Dunn only partially sustained the course of our friends, assigning as a reason that the inquiry proposed should be limited within certain restrictions. Mr. Campbell of Ohio pressed home a strong point upon the opposition by referring to their course in repealing a railroad charter granted by the Territorial Legislature of Minnesota at the last session upon proof of fraud, justly contending that if Congress had the power to act in that case, surely it had an equal right in the present one, where more vital principles than individual or corporate speculation are involved.

Finally, Mr. Stephens of Georgia moved to recommit the resolution, and the vote on that stood 68 Aves against 67 Nays. The Speaker then recorded himself in the negative, and the motion was lost by a tie. Mr. Dunn voted for the recommitment on the grounds already stated, but will probably support the resolution directly. Mr. Valk went in the same direction without any reason. Mr. Whitney was absent from indisposition. Mr. Spinner of New-York and Mr. Clark were called away by sickness. The former is expected back to night. Mr. Broome of Pa. put himself right on the run. Altogether, the House was thin, there being winety-eight absentees-almost one half the House. We lost, as usual, largely by pairing off and other accidental causes. It is time this system was checked, or that one should be established by which the names of all delinquents should be daily published.

It will be seen by the published Kansas documents, that the actual power of military intervention is confided to the discretion of Colonels Sumner and Cooke, rather than to Gov. Shannon, although the requisition must officially emanate from him. Shannon was instructed before leaving here to avoid complications, and in case any exigency should arise by which the United States troops may be employed, the officers in command will be required to communicate with the President before resorting to extremities. The report that authority has been given to arrest or to interfere with the members of the Convention at Topeka is unfounded. If any attempt shall be made to interrupt their proceedings by force, the commanding officers must interpose for their protection, or grossly abuse the trust reposed in their keeping.

The Committee of Ways and Means held their first regular meeting to-day since their organization. They are in earnest in the endeavor to expedite the public business, and with this object in view, the Committee on the part of the Senate will divide the preparation of the Appropriation bills.

The Deficiency bill, cethnated at \$1,360,000, will probably be reported before the expiration of the week, and finally sum up a million and a half. One reform has already been determined upon which will correct some of the growing abuses. It is usual for the Secretary of the Treasury to send in print-d estimates annually for the whole service of the Government in the different Departments. When Members find that objects for their partieular Districts are not included, they obtain separate recommendations from the Secretaries, and when the peculiar bills to which they apply are pending, independent amendments are offered upon the strength of these testimonials, and they are annually voted in without scrutiny. So that the aggregate of expenditures is vastly swelled every year by individual recommendations from the Departments which never appear in the formal estimates. They escape the charge of increase, and put the burden on Congress, while in fact they own the real responsibility. Under the rule now adopted, every such recommendation must be reported to the House, and referred to the Committee for investigation, so that when the supplies are granted there will be no question as to their origin. The Administration will thus be compelled to stand in front of the Committee, and to answer for all the expenditures in Congress on the Government.

The Committee of Ways and Means will hereafter meet daily, in order to advance the appropriation bills, and to prepare the way for such other legislation as may emanate from them. INDEX.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

KANSAS IN THE HOUSE.

From Our Own Correspondent WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856.

As soon as the resolution sending for persons and papers in the matter of the Kansas election was passed, and a reconsideration was pending, Mr. Dunn signified that if the motion prevailed he was to propose Mr. Bradley of Washington City as the Special Commissioner to take testimony. The reconsideration prevailed by nine. Messrs. Haven, Dunn, and others changed front. Mr. Orr obtained the floor and offered Mr. Dunn's proposition, adding Mr. Baxter of Virginia, all which proposals, with Mr. Stephens's instructions to define what evidence was required, were recommitted to the Committee. The effect of Mr. Dunn's proposition would be probably to defer any action on Kansas until the close of the Session, as the Commissioners might delay the matter at their option. The Committee will either report a resolution limiting the number of witnesses and the time of taking testimony, or substitute a Commissioner so as to give both sides of the question a representation.

Gen. Cullom, who was threatended with an attack of congestion of the brain yesterday, is much improved.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1856.
The House Committee on Elections has before it three cases of contested elections from Illinois, and one each from Louisiana, Maryland, Iowa, Kansay, and New-Mexico. Those of Nebraska and Maine will soon be submitted.

soon be submitted.

Mr. Cullom, Clerk of the House, was seized yeaterday evening with illness, owing to his severe business duties. His condition this morning was such as to

inspire hopes of his early recovery.

The patent case of Kinsman and Goddard vs. Parkhurst, pending in the Supreme Court, excites a considerable degree of interest. Mr. Gifford's argument in the case to-day is regarded as possessing great ability.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1856. Mr. DOUGLAS, on his own request, was excused from serving on the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. MASON stated that the existing maps of Central Mr. MASON stated that the existing maps of Central
America are nearly all of British origi; therefore, in
view of conflicting opinions between this Government
and England, the Committee on Foreign Relations
consider it eminently important that a correct map be
precured for diffusion throughout the Union.

On motion, ten thousand copies of the map of Central America prepared by the United States Coast Survey were ordered printed.

Mr. WELLER reported a bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the United States army who sustained losses by the disaster to the steamship

Francisco.
Mr. HAMLIN reported a bill to establish the Collection Districts of the United States, and designating the ports of entry and delivery.
After other miscellaneous business, a brief discussion on the Central American question ensued, Messes.
BUTLER, CRITTENDEN and MASON taking part

The Central American question was made the

special order for Tuesday.

The resolution calling for a copy of the journal of the Naval Retiring Board was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. MACE-To repeal the act to promote the By Mr. COBB (Ala.)-To extend the time for the payment of duty on railroad iron.

By Mr. MACE—To prevent the extension of Slavery in the territories of the United States north of

Mr. MACE moved its reference to the Committee

on Territories.

Mr. McMULLEN—Has the gentleman given pre-vious notice of his intention to introduce this bill?

Mr. MACE—If the gentleman will examine the jour!

nal he will ascertain.

B Mr. McMULLEN—I propounded a respectful question, and I think it entitled to a respectful answer.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman has given notice. is motion is in order.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) appealed from the decision of the

Chair, and was supported in this by Messrs. HOUS-TON, JONES (Tenn.) and CRAIGE: pending which, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Elections, asking power to send to Kannas for persons and papers in the contested

send to Kaneas for persons and papers in the coutested election case.

The House refused by three majority to table it. The resolution was passed by three majority.

A motion to reconsider was then adopted by nine majority; and, on motion of Mr. ORR, the request for power to send for persons and papers was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report the grounds on which the request was made; and also to consider the proposition of Mr. Dunn to appoint Jos. H. Bradley and Sidney S. Baxter of Washington Commissioners to take depositions, and clothed with full power to procure information, with the view of eliciting the truth on all controverted matters suggested by Meesrs. Reeder and Whitfield.

Mr. ORR said that, when the Committee report, the House can select either of the propositions.

The Committee on Elections and Military Affairs were each authorized to employ a clerk.

The election of Chaplain was indefinitely postponed, by six majority, with the understanding that all of the ministers of the city be invited meantime to officiate alternately. Adjourned.

THE ALABAMA AT HALIFAX-NO TIDINGS OF THE PACIFIC.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856. The steamer Alabama arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, her search for the Pacific having proved rnitless. She crossed the Grand Bank in lat. 430; was twenty-four hours in the ice. She left Cape Race for this port on the 16th, short of coal, and will leave here on her return to New-York this evening. The United States propeller Arctic is still here.

DIFFICULTY IN WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY MIDDLETOWN, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856.
The Freshmen class in the University were appended this morning. The cause is said to be the refusal of the students to attend extra recitations. The dag floats from the college-tower at half made